

(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
LINDEMANN

Confirmation No.: 6583

Application No.: 09/806,300

Filed: May 17, 2001

Art Unit: 2618

For: REPORTING CREDIT/CHARGING
INFORMATION TO A MOBILE SUBSCRIBER

Examiner: Jackson, Blane J.

APPEAL BRIEF

MS APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA. 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

As required under 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(e), this brief is filed with a one month extension of time from the date of the Notice of Panel Decision from the Pre-Appeal Brief Review mailed on July 6, 2007, thus making the due date for this Brief September 6, 2007. This Brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal submitted on January 19, 2007, filed in response to the Final Office Action mailed October 20, 2006.

The Director is authorized to charge the \$500.00 fee for filing a brief in support of appeal pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.20(b)(2). The Director is authorized to charge \$120.00 fee for filing a one-month extension of time pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.17(a)(1). The Director is further authorized to charge any additional fees that may be due or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **03-3975** under ref. no. 060258-0277884 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

This brief contains items under the following headings as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37 and M.P.E.P. § 1205.2:

- | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| I. | Real Party In Interest |
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I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest for this appeal is NOKIA NETWORKS OY, Espoo, Finland. Evidence of this interest is provided by way of an Assignment to NOKIA NETWORKS OY recorded in the U.S. Patent Trademark Office at Reel/Frame: 011831/0722.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

- A. Total Number of Claims in Application:
19 claims are pending, of which claims 1 and 8 are independent.
- B. Current Status of Claims
 - 1. Claims canceled: 20 (by concurrently filed Amendment after Final Rejection)
 - 2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: NONE
 - 3. Claims pending: 1-19
 - 4. Claims allowed: NONE (Note: Claim 6 is allowable).
 - 5. Claims rejected: 1-20
- C. Claims On Appeal: Claims 1-19

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

An Amendment after Final Rejection has been filed concurrent with this Appeal to cancel independent claim 20 in order to place the claims in better form for appeal.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

To aid the Honorable Board's understanding of the claims on appeal, an optional plain language overview of Appellants' claimed invention is provided below in § V.A.

In compliance with the Patent Rules, independent claims 1, 8, and 20 are described in § V.B. below, and include references and citations to the specification, drawings, and reference numerals. Citations in support of the claimed subject matter are made with respect to the page and line numbers of the originally-filed Specification, in the format "*p. x, ll. y-z*" or "*p. x, l. y*", and/or with reference to the Drawings, in the format "*element X, FIG. Y*".

Such description is intended to facilitate an understanding of the claims by the Board Members and is not intended as a comprehensive claim construction, such as used in the context of an argument of invalidity or infringement. Any reference to more than one reference number or character for any particular claimed element or limitation is illustrative only and is not to be construed as an admission that the claims are limited to any, or all, of the particularly disclosed embodiments.

A. Plain Language Overview

This application relates to methods and equipment for reporting charging information to mobile subscribers including, for example, reporting the amount of available credit to prepaid subscribers. In mobile communication systems, such as GSM, the use of pre-paid SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards is increasing. Pre-paid SIM cards relieve the network operators of credit losses, and enable persons to set an upper limit for the telephone bill beforehand.

In addition, such SIM cards enable roaming subscribers to pay local calls with local tariffs. In one or more embodiments, the claimed invention provides a mechanism for reporting the available credit status for prepaid subscribers in a way which allows reducing the overhead traffic load in the radio interface. To discourage users from calling an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) service, Appellant's disclosed and claimed invention is fast enough so that users will not experience annoying delays.

In one embodiment, at call termination, a service logic program handling the call at a Service Control Point (SCP) sends credit information to a program running on a separate

processor. This program then reformats and passes on the information to a Short Message Service Center (SMSC), which sends a short message or a USSD message, *i.e.*, a connectionless message, to the mobile station regarding the cost of a completed call.

In one aspect of an embodiment, the basic idea behind Appellant's solution is to make a direct connection from the SCP to the SMSC, thus reducing the time delay from the termination of the call to the time the information is sent as a short message.

B. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter with Reference to the Disclosure

Independent claim 1, as it currently stands, sets forth the following:

1. A method for transmitting credit/charging information to a mobile station, the method comprising (see original claim 1; Specification at p. 1, ll. 3-8, 26-28):

maintaining credit/charging information related to the subscriber of the mobile station in a network node (see Specification at p. 5, ll. 27-35; FIG. 1, SCP/MSC);

detecting a call setup request, wherein the call setup request indicates a call chargeable to the subscriber of the mobile station but does not include said credit/charging information (see Specification at p. 4, ll. 22-31; FIG. 1, MSC, FIG. 2, step 2-0 call setup);

based on the call setup request, determining the credit/charging information maintained in the network node (see Specification at p. 5, ll. 14, FIG. 2, step 2-8 IDP);

establishing the call (see Specification at p. 5, ll. 1-3; FIG. 2, step 2-8 call establishment to B);

detecting a termination of the call (see Specification at p. 5, ll. 3-6; FIG. 2, step 2-10 Disconnect and step 2-12 EventReportBCSM(O_Disc_Complete));

updating the credit/charging information maintained in the network node (see Specification at p. 5, ll. 10-14, ll. 27-33; FIG. 2, step 2-8 call establishment to B); and

sending said credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the call termination (see Specification at *p. 5, ll. 16-25; p. 6, ll. 12-19; FIG. 2, step 2-24 SendSM(Params)*).

Independent claim 8, as it currently stands, sets forth the following:

8. An arrangement for transmitting credit/charging information to a mobile station in a mobile telecommunications network (see original claim 8; Specification at *p. 1, ll. 3-8, 26-28*), wherein the arrangement is configured to:

maintain credit/charging information related to the subscriber of the mobile station in a network node (see Specification at *p. 5, ll. 27-35; FIG. 1, SCP/MSC*);

detect a call setup request, wherein the call setup request indicates a call chargeable to the subscriber of the mobile station but does not include said credit/charging information (see Specification at *p. 4, ll. 22-31; FIG. 1, MSC, FIG. 2, step 2-0 call setup*);

based on the call setup request, determine the credit/charging information maintained in the network node (see Specification at *p. 5, ll. 14, FIG. 2, step 2-8 IDP*);

establish the call (see Specification at *p. 5, ll. 1-3; FIG. 2, step 2-8 call establishment to B*);

detect a termination of the call (see Specification at *p. 5, ll. 3-6; FIG. 2, step 2-10 Disconnect and step 2-12 EventReportBCSM(O_Disc_Complete)*); and

in response to said detection, send said credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message (see Specification at *p. 5, ll. 16-25; p. 6, ll. 12-19; FIG. 2, step 2-24 SendSM(Params)*).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection submitted for review are those identified in the Final Office Action, as follows:

A. Unpatentability rejection of claims 1-5 and 11-19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over Boltz (US 6,131,024) in view of Foti (US 5,784,442).

The Arguments presented below are directed to the independent claims 1 and 8 such that the patentability of the various dependent claims rises and falls on the patentability of these independent claims.

B. Unpatentability rejection of claims 7, 9 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as allegedly being unpatentable over Boltz (US 6,131,024) and Foti (US 5,784,442) in view of Hentila.

In the interests of brevity, the patentability of dependent claims 7, 9, and 10 stands or falls on the patentability of independent claims 1 and 8 from which they variously depend. Accordingly, separate arguments for the patentability of claims 7, 9, and 10 are not presented in this Brief.

VII. ARGUMENT

At the outset, the prior art rejections are improper with respect to the unpatentability rejections of independent claims 1 and 8 because the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the claims, and must fail for two reasons. First, none of the asserted references, whether taken alone or in combination, teach or suggest the entire claimed combination of elements. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully traverses the rejections set forth by the Examiner. Secondly, neither a rational reason nor proper motivation to combine the references in the manner suggested has been provided by the Examiner.

A. The Examiner has not made the required *prima facie* case for unpatentability of claims 1-5, 8 and 11-19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Boltz (US Patent 6,131,024) in view of Foti (US 5,784,442).

Appellants respectfully point out that, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria are required. First, there must be some apparent reason, suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference must teach or

suggest all the claim limitations.¹ Further, the apparent reason, teaching, or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure.²

The Supreme Court recently held that it is necessary, *inter alia*, for a court to look to interrelated teachings of multiple patents in order to determine whether there was an "apparent reason" to combine the known elements in the claimed manner and, in this regard, the Court held "[t]o facilitate review, this analysis should be made explicit."³ "[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness."⁴ The Examiner has not met this burden, as discussed with more particularity below.

1. Boltz. in view of Foti. do not teach or suggest all the claimed limitations.

a. Discussion of Boltz

According to the Abstract, Boltz merely discloses a system and method for setting subscriber-defined usage limits on a mobile terminal based on air time or on a dollar amount. When the charging limits are exceeded, the mobile station will be rendered inoperable except for emergency calls or calls to predefined numbers established by the subscriber. The accumulated usage (time/dollar amount) can be reset and the mobile station returned to normal operation by the subscriber using a user-defined password.

The Examiner asserts that Boltz teaches automatically providing the credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message during call setup at col. 4:41-58, or upon subscriber request from the mobile station by USSD or MMI message at col. 5:27-36.

With regards to the Examiner's assertion regarding the claim limitation concerning a "connectionless message" upon subscriber request, the passage of Boltz at col. 5:27-36 (excerpted below) reads as follows:

¹ See MPEP §2143.

² *In re Vaack*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991) and See MPEP §2143.

³ *KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. ____ (see p. 14), 127 S.Ct 1727, 1731 (2007).

⁴ See *Id.*, citing *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

“Additionally, ... a mobile subscriber will be able to request from the system the current accumulated usage and the defined usage limits. Using a USSD or other MMI message, as discussed above, sent from the Mobile Station 300 transparently to the MSC 330, the current usage amount and defined usage limit can be retrieved from the VLR 340 and returned to the MS 300 where the information can be displayed or indicated via system message to the user.” (emphasis added)

Thus, Boltz actually teaches that *a mobile subscriber must request the credit/charging information*. Thus, the teachings of Boltz are more relevant to the prior art acknowledged in Appellant’s own background section, with the exception that, in Boltz, the subscriber does not call an IVR unit, but instead requests the credit/charging information via a USSD or MMI message.

As a result, Boltz fails to disclose, teach or suggest sending credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message. Rather, in Boltz, the mobile subscriber may request such information by means of a connectionless message. Such a set up is contrary to the claimed invention, which eliminates the requirement that a subscriber request the credit/charging information. In this regard, and as correctly acknowledged by the Examiner, Boltz does not disclose, teach, or suggest sending credit/charging information to a mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the call termination, as variously recited in independent claims 1 and 8.

b. Discussion of Foti et al.

To overcome the admitted deficiency of Boltz, the Examiner incorrectly offers Foti et al. (“Foti”) as disclosing one limitation not taught by Boltz.

The Examiner asserts that Foti remedies the admitted deficiencies by allegedly teaching a technique for providing Real-Time Billing (RTB) information to mobile subscribers, wherein each RTB subscriber is provided with a readout of the charges for each call immediately after each call is completed. Foti allegedly discloses delivering the charge messaging by a short message service centre and the air interface control channel to the display of the RTB subscriber’s telephone. Appellant respectfully disagrees.

The Examiner asserts in the Final Office Action that one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the teachings of Boltz and Foti because they both relate to automatic call charge

information, and doing so would have provided the convenience of phone usage or recharge decisions prior to any subsequent call attempt by the subscriber or other designated user.

However, Foti fails to disclose sending credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the ***call termination***; rather, Foti merely disclose sending RTB information to the mobile station “immediately after the completion of the call” (see Abstract, claim 1, and col. 4:15-17).

However, and as would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art, Foti’s use of the phrase “completion of the call” is actually referring to completion of the call establishment phase. In other words, the expression “immediately after the completion of the call”, which Foti uses systemically and frequently, means “as soon as the call setup is complete”, or “as soon as the call has been established.” As Foti clearly teaches in its signaling diagrams (see Figs. 3-6), the “call delivery” step is illustrated as a thick line to apparently indicate that the actual call takes a much longer time than the transmission of the preceding messages. However, in each signaling diagram, the “call delivery” step is always the last step - thus, ***nothing*** is transmitted after the call delivery step.

More specifically, with reference to the signaling diagram illustrated in Fig. 3, which is the most simplistic signaling diagram, the description of Fig. 3 ends: “Thereafter, call delivery is completed at 44.” Similarly, as illustrated in Fig. 6, which illustrates the most complex of the signaling diagrams, “call delivery” is illustrated as final step 122. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the proper meaning of the phrase “call completion” is when call set-up is completed, *i.e.*, at the point in time when the call begins to exist between the parties. As a result, Foti fails to disclose, teach or suggest sending credit/charging information to a mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the call termination.

The Examiner’s attention was previously invited to the ETSI’s GSM 02.93 specification, which provides a very clear example of conventional use of the phrase “call completion” under the procedure “Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber” (CCBS). As indicated from the title of this procedure that “completion” does not necessarily mean “termination.” The Examiner apparently did not consider the teaching of this readily available reference.

As further evidence that the above-presented interpretation of "call completion" is correct, Appellant has concurrently filed an Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) with this Brief for the Examiner's consideration. In this IDS, numerous U.S. patent references are cited in order to provide evidence of the distinctions between "call completion" and "call termination", along with a non-patent technical dictionary definition of "completed call"⁵ (also provided in Appendix B of this Brief). These references are being filed in an IDS merely in support of Appellant's assertions of the general state of the mobile telecommunications art, as well as what a person of ordinary skill in the art would be expected to be aware of, particularly with respect to the usage of the terms "call completion" and "call termination" as evidenced at least by these references.

In the event that the Examiner refuses entry of the IDS, Appellant respectfully requests that the Honorable Board take "Official Notice" of the cited references, particularly with respect to the known technical differences in the telecommunications arts between the terms "call completion" and "call termination".

Based on the foregoing, Applicant submits that, when read in its entirety with the understanding that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have with respect to the usage of "call termination" and "call completion", Foti would clearly not remedy the deficiencies of Boltz.

c. Specific Deficiencies of Boltz and Foti

The applied art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest a method for transmitting credit/charging information to a mobile station, wherein the method includes, *inter alia*, "...sending said credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the call termination", as recited in independent claim 1.

Further, the applied art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest an arrangement for transmitting credit/charging information to a mobile station in a mobile telecommunications network, wherein the arrangement is configured to, *inter alia*, "...detect a termination of the call; and in response to said detection, send said credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message", as recited in independent claim 8.

⁵ "completed call Careful with this one. In telephone dialect, a completed call is one that has been switched to its destination and conversation has begun but has not yet ended." (citing Newton's Telecom Dictionary, p. 256, 23rd ed., Flatiron Publishing, New York, 2007. (see Attachment B).

To summarize, the combined teachings of Boltz and Foti fail to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed invention wherein a connectionless message is used to send credit/charging information to the mobile station in response to determining that the call has terminated.

Accordingly, since the suggested combination of Boltz and Foti does not teach or suggest all the claimed limitations, reversal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-5 and 7-19 by the Honorable Board are respectfully requested.

2. The Examiner has not provided a rational reason to combine Boltz and Foti in the manner suggested, at least because Boltz teaches away from the invention claimed in independent claims 1 and 8.

As a further basis for finding that the Examiner has failed to make a *prima facie* case of unpatentability, Appellants submit that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the references in the manner suggested by the Examiner.

a. There is no Rational Reason to Combine Boltz with Foti

Appellant submits that the Examiner's asserted motivation to combine Boltz with Foti is improper at least because Boltz actually *teaches away* from the claimed invention in that *a mobile subscriber must request the credit/charging information*, thus adding to the undesirable "overhead" traffic in the system. Thus, as mentioned above, the teachings of Boltz are more relevant to the prior art acknowledged in Appellant's own background section, with the exception that, in Boltz, the subscriber does not call an IVR unit, but instead requests the credit/charging information via a USSD or MMI message.

In the claimed invention, credit/charging information is sent to the mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the call termination. Appellant's disclosed and claimed invention offers automatic credit/charging information, in direct contrast to the teachings of Boltz and Foti.

Accordingly, since there is no rational reason to combine Boltz and Foti in the manner suggested by the Examiner, particularly in light of the "teaching away" of Boltz, reversal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-5 and 7-19 by the Honorable Board are respectfully requested.

b. Boltz and Foti are Combinable only by Impermissible Hindsight

It is impermissible within the framework of 35 U.S.C. §103 to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one skilled in the art.⁶ Further in this regard, As the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, predecessor to the Federal Circuit, has held:

All relevant teachings of cited references must be considered in determining what they fairly teach to one having ordinary skill in the art. The relevant portions of a reference include not only those teachings which would suggest particular aspects of an invention to one having ordinary skill in the art, but also those teachings which would lead such a person away from the claimed invention.⁷

The rejections in the Official Action amount, in substance, to nothing more than hindsight reconstruction of Appellants' invention by relying on isolated teachings of the applied art, without considering the overall context within which those teachings are presented. Without benefit of Appellant's disclosure, a person having ordinary skill in the art would not know what portions of Boltz and Foti to consider, and what portions to disregard as irrelevant or misleading.

For example, Boltz requires a request to send credit/charging information, while Foti merely discloses sending RTB information to the mobile station "immediately after the completion of the call, i.e., after "call completion", when call set-up is completed.

Accordingly, since the combination of Boltz and Foti in the manner suggested by the Examiner is the result of impermissible hindsight, reversal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-5 and 7-19 by the Honorable Board are respectfully requested.

VIII. CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-19 are not rendered obvious by any combination of the references applied under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

⁶ *Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc.*, 796 F.2d 443, 230 USPQ 416 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

⁷ *In re Mercier*, 515 F. 2d, 1161, 1166, 185 USPQ 774, 778 (CCPA 1975).

Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request the Honorable Board to reverse the rejection of these claims and direct that the claims be passed to issue.

The following appendices to this Brief are provided, as required under the Patent Rules:

Appendix A Claims on appeal (claims 1-19)

Appendix B Evidence (Technical Dictionary Definition of "completed call")

Appendix C Related Proceedings (NONE).

Date: September 6, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A

Claims Involved in the Appeal of Application Serial No. 09/806,300

1. A method for transmitting credit/charging information to a mobile station, the method comprising:
 - maintaining credit/charging information related to the subscriber of the mobile station in a network node;
 - detecting a call setup request, wherein the call setup request indicates a call chargeable to the subscriber of the mobile station but does not include said credit/charging information;
 - based on the call setup request, determining the credit/charging information maintained in the network node;
 - establishing the call;
 - detecting a termination of the call;
 - updating the credit/charging information maintained in the network node; and
 - sending said credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message in response to the detection of the call termination.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 - defining an upper limit for an accumulated price of telephone calls;
 - monitoring the accumulated price of telephone calls; and
 - allowing a new call only if the accumulated price of telephone calls is less than the upper limit.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the connectionless message is a short message.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the connectionless message is an Unstructured Supplementary Service Data message.
5. The method of claim 1, further comprising, releasing the call with sufficient delay to allow sending the connectionless message without paging the mobile station separately after detecting the termination of the call.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
requesting a Mobile Services Switching Centre to report the termination of the call from an Intelligent Network node;
reporting the termination of the call from the Mobile Services Switching Centre; and
determining and sending the credit/charging information to the mobile station.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
executing a Service Logic Program in a Service Logic Execution Environment to send the credit/charging information at a Service Control Point; and
communicating with an external process through a gateway between services running inside the Service Logic Execution Environment and an external application,
wherein the credit/charging information is sent using the gateway to the external application and subsequently to the mobile station.

8. An arrangement for transmitting credit/charging information to a mobile station in a mobile telecommunications network, wherein the arrangement is configured to:

maintain credit/charging information related to the subscriber of the mobile station in a network node;

detect a call setup request, wherein the call setup request indicates a call chargeable to the subscriber of the mobile station but does not include said credit/charging information;

based on the call setup request, determine the credit/charging information maintained in the network node;

establish the call;

detect a termination of the call; and

in response to said detection, send said credit/charging information to the mobile station as a connectionless message.

9. The arrangement of claim 8, comprising a Service Control Point of an Intelligent Network, the Service Control Point including a Service Logic Program configured to send the credit/charging information in response to detection of the call termination.

10. The arrangement of claim 9, further comprising a separate processor configured to format the credit/charging information.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the arrangement is further configured to send to the mobile station a price of the call.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the arrangement is further configured to send to the mobile station a lifetime of available credit.

13. The arrangement of claim 8, wherein the arrangement is further configured to send to the mobile station a price of the call.

14. The arrangement of claim 8, wherein the arrangement is further configured to send to the mobile station a lifetime of available credit.

15. A method according to claim 1, wherein the credit/charging information is automatically displayed on a display of the mobile station.

16. The arrangement of claim 8, further comprising:
means for defining an upper limit for an accumulated price of telephone calls;
means for monitoring the accumulated price of telephone calls; and
means for allowing a new call only if the accumulated price of telephone calls is less than the upper limit.

17. The arrangement of claim 8, further comprising means for releasing the call with sufficient delay to allow sending the connectionless message without paging the mobile station separately after detecting the termination of the call.

18. The arrangement of claim 8, further comprising means for automatically displaying the credit/charging information on a display of the mobile station.

19. The arrangement of claim 8, further comprising a mobile station which comprises:
means for receiving credit/charging information related to the mobile station's subscriber in a connectionless message from a network node; and
means for automatically displaying the credit/charging information on a display of the mobile station.

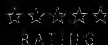
APPENDIX B – EVIDENCE RELIED UPON BY THE EXAMINER

No new evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 or entered by or relied upon by the Examiner is being submitted.

However, Appellants note that the Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) submitted concurrently with this Brief contains references that are pertinent to any discussion of the state of the art and the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Appellant's invention concerning the differences between "call completion" and "call termination".

In addition, the definition of "completed call" from "Newton's Telecom Dictionary", p. 256, 23rd ed., 2007 is provided in this Appendix.

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APPENDIX C – RELATED PROCEEDINGS

NONE

No related proceedings are referenced in Section II of this Brief. above, hence copies of decisions in related proceedings are not provided.